

[illegible]

TTTTTTTTT	BBBBBBBBB	KK	KK	LL	IIIIII	BBBBBBBBB	
TTTTTTTTT	BBBBBBBBB	KK	KK	LL	IIIIII	BBBBBBBBB	
TT	BB	KK	KK	LL	II	BB	BB
TT	BB	KK	KK	LL	II	BB	BB
TT	BB	KK	KK	LL	II	BB	BB
TT	BB	KK	KK	LL	II	BB	BB
TT	BBBBBBBBB	KKKKKK		LL	II	BBBBBBBBB	
TT	BBBBBBBBB	KKKKKK		LL	II	BBBBBBBBB	
TT	BB	KK	KK	LL	II	BB	BB
TT	BB	KK	KK	LL	II	BB	BB
TT	BB	KK	KK	LL	II	BB	BB
TT	BB	KK	KK	LL	II	BB	BB
TT	BBBBBBBBB	KK	KK	LLLLLLLLL	IIIIII	BBBBBBBBB
TT	BBBBBBBBB	KK	KK	LLLLLLLLL	IIIIII	BBBBBBBBB

LL	IIIIII	SSSSSSSS
LL	IIIIII	SSSSSSSS
LL	II	SS
LL	II	SS
LL	II	SS
LL	II	SS
LL	II	SSSSSS
LL	II	SSSSSS
LL	II	SS
LL	II	SS
LL	II	SS
LL	II	SS
LLLLLLLLL	IIIIII	SSSSSSSS
LLLLLLLLL	IIIIII	SSSSSSSS

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0001 0
0002 0
0003 0
0004 0
0005 0
0006 0
0007 0
0008 0
0009 0
0010 0
0011 0
0012 0
0013 0
0014 0
0015 0
0016 0
0017 0
0018 0
0019 0
0020 0
0021 0
0022 0
0023 0
0024 0
0025 0
0026 0
0027 0
0028 0
0029 0
0030 0
0031 0

TBKLIB -- STANDARD REQUIRE FILE FOR VAX TRACE BLISS MODULES

Version: 'V04-000'

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```
0032 0
0033 0
0034 0
0035 0
0036 0
0037 0
0038 0
0039 0
0040 0
0041 0
0042 0
0043 0
0044 0
0045 0
0046 0
0047 0
0048 0
0049 0
0050 0
0051 0
0052 0
0053 0
0054 0
0055 0
0056 0
0057 0
0058 0
0059 0
0060 0
0061 0
0062 0
0063 0
0064 0
0065 0
0066 0
0067 0
0068 0
0069 0
0070 0
0071 0
0072 0
0073 0
0074 0
0075 0
0076 0
0077 0
0078 0
0079 0
0080 0
0081 0
0082 0
0083 0
0084 0
0085 0
0086 0
0087 0
0088 0
```

++

TBKRST.BEG - Runtime Symbol Table Literals and Structures

Revision History:

01	23-JUN-77	KGP	-Put together the initial version of this file.
02	13-JULY-77	KGP	-Changed all the data structure definitions so that now FIELD and FIELD SETs are used.
03	21-july-77	KGP	-Switched over to using SRM standard names for the DST record types. (Appendix C)
04	28-july-77	KGP	-Started using RST_MC structure for the MC instead of BLOCK, and changed RST_MC and RST_NT structs to use an EXTERNAL LITERAL for the relocation, instead of an ordinary external, DBG\$GL_RST_PTR.
05	02-AUG-77	KGP	-Reorganized NT and MC structures so that the shared fields were alligned so that we could look at any arbitrary record and deduce whether it was an NT or an MC record.
06	03-AUG-77	KGP	-Added field names to NT and MC structures so tha we can pick up the address of the symbol name. This is an incompatible change to previous versions of this file because the old field name no longer exists.
07	10-AUG-77	KGP	-Added the definition of GST record and types.
08	18-aug-77	KGP	-Added the record definition for BLISS type Zero DST records.
09	13-sept-77	KGP	-Added the IS GLOBAL flag definition to MC_RECORDs and NT_RECORDs, and stopped using the special NT TYPE value to indicate that a symbol is global.
			-Also moved the flag fields in MC_RECORDs around so that the records are 1-byte shorter.
10	15-09-77	CP	Added PC correlation record type.
11	20-sept-77	KGP	-Changed DST_TYP_LOWEST and HIGHEST as now we handle so-called SRM types for RST building.
12	21-sep-77	KGP	-Increased MAX_SAME_SYMBLS from 10 to 25 to try and fix a user-reported error which is caused when >10 symbols hash to the same value.
13	23-sep-77	KGP	-Changed the skeleton structure of LVT and SAT, and added comments herein to document this.
14	27-sep-77	KGP	-Added the non-mars LABEL DTYPE DSC\$K_DTYPE_SLB to the DST type collection since we now (5X07) support that type.
15	28-sep-77	KGP	-Reorganized the SAT and LVT structs so that they are alligned wrt NT_PTR and VALUE/LB so that they can share a common sort routine.
16	14-OCT-77	KGP	-Added the new data descriptor types, ARRAY_BNDS_DESC and SYM_VALUE_DESC. Also added the ACCS sub-types in DST records.
17	27-oct-77	KGP	-We now use the MC_IS_GLOBAL bit in MC records, since we now have a 'dummy' MC

0089	0				record to hang globals off.
0090	0				-Also added INIT_RST_SIZE, and changed the
0091	0				values for SAT_MINIMUM and LVT_MINIMUM
0092	0	18	28-OCT-77	KGP	-Added MC_LANGUAGE field in MC records.
0093	0				Also set up NT not_free, NT_free and MC_free
0094	0				fields, so that it is now clearer
0095	0				just how these 'common' (NT/MC) bits
0096	0				interrelate.
0097	0	19	01-nov-77	KGP	-Took away the docu and definition of
0098	0				the now-defunct DUPLICATION_VECTORS.
0099	0	20	02-nov-77	KGP	-Took the definition of the global literal
0100	0				DBG\$_RST_BEGIN out of this file and put it
0101	0				it into DBG\$STO.B32 because otherwise the
0102	0				librarian complains about multiply defined
0103	0				globals since this file is REQUIRED
0104	0				in several files.
0105	0	21	3-NOV-77	KGP	-Carol took out all references to A_LONGWORD
0106	0				and changed them to %upval.
0107	0				-I changed the proposed VALU_DESCRIPTOR field
0108	0				VALU_DST_ID to VALU_NT_PTR for the benefit
0109	0				of DBG\$SET SCOPE.
0110	0	22	9-nov-77	KGP	-Added the MC_NT_STORAGE field to MCs, and the
0111	0				definition of VECT_STOR_DESCs, which we
0112	0				now use to manage so-called 'vector storage'.
0113	0	23	14-nov-77	KGP	-NT records are now doubly-linked into hash chains.
0114	0	24	15-nov-77	KGP	-reorganized NTs and MCs so that NT names comes at
0115	0				the end so that NTs can be variable-sized.
0116	0	25	16-nov-77	KGP	-Added the new storage descriptors
0117	0				to MCs so that we can associate LVT
0118	0				and SAT storage with MCs.
0119	0				-Threw away the old notion of SAT_COUNT being
0120	0				a SAT_RECORD field for future use.
0121	0	26	17-nov-77	KGP	-Added the SAT and LVT control literals to
0122	0				support the new GET_NEXT_SAT/LVT routines.
0123	0	27	19-nov-77	KGP	-Added the field, SL_FREE_LINK, to SAT
0124	0				records. (and, implicitly, to LVT records).
0125	0	28	21-nov-77	KGP	-Added SL_ACCE_MORE, to be used by add module
0126	0	29	22-nov-77	KGP	-Another field, STOR_LONG_PTRS, of each vector
0127	0				storage descriptor makes MCs 3 bytes longer.
0128	0	30	28-nov-77	KGP	-Added MC_IS_DYING field to MC records.
0129	0				SL_ACCE_MORE changed to SL_ACCE_FREE
0130	0	31	12-dec-77	KGP	-Added literal, RST_MAX_OFFSET
0131	0	32	13-DEC-77	KGP	-Added NT_IS_BOUNDED flag bit to NTs
0132	0	33	29-12-77	CP	Add a field name to nt record to describe
0133	0				the value field of a GST name table entry.
0134	0	34	13-JAN-78	DAR	Removed the literals mars-module, fortran module,
0135	0				and bliss module and put them in DBGGEN.BEG
0136	0	35	02-feb-78	KGP	-New SIZE literals for overall DST characteristics
0137	0				so that we can avoid overflow due to
0138	0				too many MCs.
0139	0	36	15-feb-78	KGP	-New sub types for DSTR_ACCESS
0140	0	37	8-mar-78	KGP	-Stole this from DEBUG to use for TRACE
0141	0				so that the two could remain separate.
0142	0				-Commented out some of the DSC definitions
0143	0	38	09-NOV-78	DAR	Added new DST record type declarations.
0144	0				as they now appear in SYSDEF.REQ finally.
0145	0	39	06-JAN-81	DLP	Added new DST and SRM types

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; 0146 0 !--


```
0147 0
0148 00
0149 00
0150 00
0151 00
0152 00
0153 00
0154 00
0155 00
0156 00
0157 00
0158 00
0159 00
0160 00
0161 00
0162 00
0163 00
0164 00
0165 00
0166 00
0167 00
0168 00
0169 00
0170 00
0171 00
0172 00
0173 00
0174 0
```

++
Since the DEBUG free-storage manager currently works in 'units', we define the following macro to convert a byte-unit quantity into whatever units it requires. We expect to change the free-storage manager to work in byte units, so eventually this macro should just reduce to its actual parameter. For now, however, it 'rounds up' to the smallest number of LONGWORDS which are required to contain the indicated number of bytes.

MACRO

RST_UNITS(bytes) =

(((bytes) + %upval-1)/%upval)

%;

MACROS:

MACRO

YES_NO(question)

! Ask a question and return the Y/N answer.

=
QUERY(UPLIT(%ASCIC question)) %;

++

RST-Pointers.

So-called RST-pointers are referred to throughout the RST code. They are simply the means of access to RST data structures, and we purposely talk of them as if they were their own TYPE so that we can change this implementation detail if/when we feel it is necessary.

For now, RST-pointers are 16-bit items which are manipulated by the special RST storage routines DBG\$RST_FREEZ and DBG\$RST_RELEASE. No code outside of the RST-DST/DEBUG interface module knows anything more about the implementation of RST-pointers than that. (Other modules declare and use RST-pointers via macros, etc.)

If any change is to be made to what RST-pointers actually are, there are only 2 criterion that the new ones much uphold:
1) RST-pointers must be storable in the NT, MC, SAT and LVT fields which are defined for them, and 2) they must be able to provide access to the RST_NT and RST_MC structures defined below.

The following macro is provided so that one can declare REFs to such pointers. Some code also applies %SIZE to this macro to get the size of an RST-pointer. Note that no code should declare an occurrence of an RST-pointer, since we do not define that you can do anything meaningful with such a thing. This is because we want to enforce the usage of REFs to the structures we declare to access RST data structures. (e.g. we use 'REF MC_RECORD' to say that we are declaring a pointer to an MC record. REFs to MC RECORDS also happen to be RST-pointers, but we don't want to build-in this coincidental characteristic.)

MACRO

RST_POINTER = VECTOR[1,WORD] %;


```

0211 0
0212 0
0213 0
0214 0
0215 0
0216 0
0217 0
0218 0
0219 0
0220 0
0221 0
0222 0
0223 0
0224 0
0225 0
0226 0
0227 0
0228 0
0229 0
0230 0
0231 0
0232 0
0233 0
0234 0
0235 0
0236 0
0237 0
0238 0
0239 0
0240 0
0241 0
0242 0
0243 0
0244 0
0245 0
0246 0
0247 0
0248 0
0249 0

```

++

Pathnames

Symbols in DEBUG are actually made up of sequences of symbols or "elements". The concatenation of such elements, along with the element separation character (\), make up a so-called pathname because the sequence represents the path which one must make thru RST data structures to get to the desired symbol.

We represent strings internal to DEBUG by passing around so-called counted string pointers. They are simply LONGWORD pointers to a count byte followed by that many characters. The CS_POINTER macro allows us to declare occurrences, REFS, and take the %SIZE of this type of datum.

Pathnames, then, are represented with vectors of CS_POINTERS. Like duplication vectors, they terminate with a 0 entry for programming ease, but also have a maximum size so that we can declare them LOCALLY.

The following macros are used in declarations to not build-in the above conventions.

--

MACRO

```

          ! DEBUG tells the RST module about ASCII
          ! strings by passing a counted string pointer.
CS_POINTER = REF VECTOR[1,BYTE] %;
```

```

          ! Symbol pathnames are 0-ended vectors
          ! of CS_POINTERS. There is a maximum
          ! length to pathnames so that routines can
          ! declare LOCAL vectors of pathname pointers.
```

LITERAL

```

MAX_PATH_SIZE = 10;
```

MACRO

```

PATHNAME_VECTOR = VECTOR[ MAX_PATH_SIZE + 1, %SIZE(CS_POINTER) ] %;
```


0250 0
0251 0
0252 0
0253 0
0254 0
0255 0
0256 0
0257 0
0258 0
0259 0
0260 0
0261 0
0262 0
0263 0
0264 0
0265 0
0266 0
0267 0
0268 0
0269 0
0270 0
0271 0
0272 0
0273 0
0274 0
0275 0
0276 0
0277 0
0278 0
0279 0
0280 0
0281 0
0282 0
0283 0
0284 0
0285 0
0286 0
0287 0
0288 0
0289 0
0290 0
0291 0
0292 0
0293 0
0294 0
0295 0
0296 0
0297 0
0298 0
0299 0
0300 0
0301 0
0302 0
0303 0
0304 0
0305 0
0306 0

+ Overall Characteristics of the RST/DST, etc.
-
+
-
The DEBUG Runtime Symbol Table (RST) free-storage area begins at a fixed virtual address. This LITERAL is used directly by some of the RST structures since RST-pointers need this information.
-
LITERAL

! The RST is a fixed size - but this fact is only
! used to allow us to set the other SIZE literals
! below in such a way that we can say that the various
! RST uses will be percentages of the total size.

RST_TOTAL_SIZE = 65000, ! RST is 65K bytes.

! When we SET MODULE, we will not take absolutely
! all the free storage that is available. Instead, we
! will keep adding modules so long as the amount of
! free storage left (before we add the module) is
! at least RST_AVAIL_SIZE bytes.

RST_AVAIL_SIZE = 3000, ! Storage left over for DEBUG itself

! During RST init, we take space for only as many MCs
! as will leave RST_MODU_SIZE bytes for subsequent
! SET MODULES. Currently the MC space is 50% of the RST.

RST_MODU_SIZE = (RST_TOTAL_SIZE-RST_AVAIL_SIZE)/2.

! The SAT and LVT are allocated contiguous storage
! on a per-module basis by tallying up the number of
! SAT/LVT entries needed for that module.
! The following two minimums are used to begin the
! tally so that the tables will actually be somewhat
! larger than what the MC data implies. The SAT and LVT
! minimums must be at least 1 so that we will never ask
! the free storage manager for 0 bytes.

SAT_MINIMUM = 10, ! Minimum number of SAT entries.
LVT_MINIMUM = 10, ! Minimum number of LVT entries.

! The NT, however, has no such fixed size. MC statistics
! gathering tallies up the number of NT entries, though;
! we begin such a tally at NT_MINIMUM.

NT_MINIMUM = 0, ! Minimum number of NT entries.

! We will use byte indices to fetch RST-pointers to the NT
! from the NT hash vector. This vector, then, must contain
! NT_HASH_SIZE entries, each of which must be large enough
! to store an RST-pointer. See BUILD_RST() in DBGRST.B32
! Also see field NT_FORWARD of the NT-record definition,
! and the corresponding warning in the routine UNLINK_NT_RECS.


```
0307 0
0308 0
0309 0
0310 0
0311 0
0312 0
0313 0
0314 0
0315 0
0316 0
0317 0
0318 0
0319 0
0320 0
0321 0
0322 0
0323 0
0324 0
0325 0
0326 0

NT_HASH_SIZE = %X'FF', ! NT hash vector size.
```

```
! We will never print "symbol+offset" when the
! upper bound for "symbol" is 0 and when
! the offset is greater than RST_MAX_OFFSET
```

```
RST_MAX_OFFSET = %X'100';
```

```
+
Since scope definitions are recursive, we must
stack ROUTINE BEGINS in the routine ADD_MODULE.
It is no coincidence that this stack limit is the
same as the limit on the length (in elements) of
symbol pathnames.
-
```

```
LITERAL
MAX_SCOPE_DEPTH = MAX_PATH_SIZE; ! Routines can be nested to a maximum depth.
```



```

++
Descriptors
Just as the SRM defines various 'system wide' descriptor
formats, the RST modules use a few more descriptors
of its own invention. They are as follows:
--

```

```

++
Value Descriptors
Value Descriptors are used to pass around all needed
information about a value which has been obtained
from the RST data base. For now they are simply
2-longword blocks:

```

```

!-----longword-----!

```

```

      |-----|
      | NT_PTR |
      |-----|
      | actual value |
      |-----|

```

```

Value Descriptors must be accessed via the following
field names.
--

```

```

FIELD
  VALU_FIELD_SET =
SET
  VALU_NT_PTR    = [ 0,0,16,0 ],      ! Associated NT pointer.
  VALU_VALUE     = [ 2,0,32,0 ]      ! The actual value.
TES;

```

```

+
Declare an occurrence or REF to a VALUE_DESCRIPTOR
via the following macros.
-

```

```

LITERAL
  VALU_DESC_SIZE = 8;                ! Each one is 2 longwords long.

```

```

MACRO
  VALU_DESCRIPTOR = BLOCK[ VALU_DESC_SIZE, BYTE ] FIELD( VALU_FIELD_SET ) %;

```



```
0372 0
0373 0
0374 0
0375 0
0376 0
0377 0
0378 0
0379 0
0380 0
0381 0
0382 0
0383 0
0384 0
0385 0
0386 0
0387 0
0388 0
0389 0
0390 0
0391 0
0392 0
0393 0
0394 0
0395 0
0396 0
0397 0
0398 0
0399 0
0400 0
0401 0
0402 0
0403 0
0404 0
0405 0
0406 0
0407 0
0408 0
```

```
++
```

Array Bounds Descriptor

An array bounds Descriptor is used to pass around all needed information about an array and its associated dimensions. Like VALU_DESCRIPTORs, they are simply 2-longword blocks, but this might change.

```
!-----longword-----!
```

```
-----
| address of array |
| length of array  |
|-----|
```

Such Descriptors must be accessed via the following field names.

```
--
FIELD
```

```
ARRAY_BNDS_SET =
```

```
SET
```

```
ARRAY_ADDRESS = [ 0,0,32,0 ], ! Beginning address of array.
ARRAY_LENGTH  = [ 4,0,32,0 ], ! Size, in bytes, of array.
```

```
TES;
```

```
!+
```

Declare an occurrence or REF to an array bounds descriptor via the following macros.

```
LITERAL
```

```
ARRAY_BNDS_SIZE = 8; ! Each one is 2 longwords long.
```

```
MACRO
```

```
ARRAY_BNDS_DESC = BLOCK[ ARRAY_BNDS_SIZE, BYTE ] FIELD( ARRAY_BNDS_SET ) %;
```


0409 0
0410 0
0411 0
0412 0
0413 0
0414 0
0415 0
0416 0
0417 0
0418 0
0419 0
0420 0
0421 0
0422 0
0423 0
0424 0
0425 0
0426 0
0427 0
0428 0
0429 0
0430 0
0431 0
0432 0
0433 0
0434 0
0435 0
0436 0
0437 0
0438 0
0439 0
0440 0
0441 0
0442 0
0443 0
0444 0
0445 0
0446 0
0447 0
0448 0
0449 0
0450 0
0451 0
0452 0
0453 0
0454 0
0455 0
0456 0
0457 0
0458 0
0459 0
0460 0
0461 0
0462 0
0463 0
0464 0
0465 0

++

Vector Storage Descriptors

So-called "vector storage" is the storage which we allocate in relatively large chunks for the explicit purpose of subsequently re-allocating the same storage to someone else in smaller, variable-sized chunks.

This facility has been implemented to interface between the way that the standard DEBUG storage manager works, with the way that the RST routines really want to "allocate" storage. We satisfy the former by only asking for large chunks (and paying the associated overhead), and we satisfy the latter by "doling" out small-sized chunks with little overhead. We can do this because we never have to free up these chunks so don't have to store the would-be-needed pointers, etc.

!--%size(RST_POINTER)--!

!----- (i.e. word) -----!

```

      |-----|
      | PTR type |
      |-----|
      | beginning of STORAGE |
      |-----|
      | end of STORAGE |
      |-----|
      | next free rec in STOR |
      |-----|

```

Such descriptors are accessed via the following field names.

The 'begin' field is the one which various routines look at to decide if the field descriptor is valid.

FIELD

```

STOR_DESC_SET =
SET
  STOR_LONG_PTRS = [ 0,0, 8,0 ],      ! Pointer type. 1 => full word pointers,
                                         0 => RST-pointer access.
  STOR_BEGIN_RST = [ 1,0,16,0 ],      ! RST pointer to beginning of storage.
  STOR_END_RST   = [ 3,0,16,0 ],      ! RST pointer to end of storage.
  STOR_MARKER    = [ 5,0,16,0 ],      ! Current place in storage.
                                         ! (RST pointer to next available byte).
TES;

```

++

Declare an occurrence or REF to a vector storage descriptor via the following macros.

LITERAL

```

STOR_DESC_SIZE = 7;      ! 3 RST pointers take 6 bytes;

```


: 0466 0
: 0467 0
: 0468 0
: 0469 0

MACRO

! the pointer-type byte takes 1 more.

VECT_STORE_DESC = BLOCK[STOR_DESC_SIZE, BYTE] FIELD(STOR_DESC_SET) %;


```
0470 0
0471 0
0472 0
0473 0
0474 0
0475 0
0476 0
0477 0
0478 0
0479 0
0480 0
0481 0
0482 0
0483 0
0484 0
0485 0
0486 0
0487 0
0488 0
0489 0
0490 0
0491 0
0492 0
0493 0
0494 0
0495 0
0496 0
0497 0
0498 0
0499 0
0500 0
0501 0
0502 0
0503 0
0504 0
0505 0
0506 0
0507 0
0508 0
0509 0
0510 0
0511 0
0512 0
0513 0
0514 0
0515 1
0516 2
0517 2
0518 2
0519 1
0520 0
0521 0
0522 0
0523 0
0524 0
0525 0
0526 0
```

++ The Module Chain (MC) is a chain of fixed-size records each of which has an RST_MC structure:

!<byte><byte>!<byte><byte>!

x!flags!type	Next MC
DST Pointer	
number of NT entries	
first name bytes ! count	
more name bytes	
more name bytes	
more name bytes	
vector storage descriptor for NT recs	
vector storage descriptor for SAT recs	
vector storage descriptor for LVT recs	
number of SAT entries	
number of LVT entries	

-- The reason for using our own structure here, (instead of a BLOCK), is because we access MC records with RST-pointers.

LITERAL

RST_MC_SIZE = 57; ! MC records are fixed-size.
! Each one takes this many bytes.

STRUCTURE

RST_MC [off, pos, siz, ext; N=1, unit=1] =
[N * RST_MC_SIZE]

BEGIN

(
EXTERNAL LITERAL TBK\$ RST_BEGIN;
RST_MC + TBK\$ RST_BEGIN
) + off*unit
END <pos, siz, ext>

++ MC records have the following fields.
--

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```
FIELD
SET MC_FIELD_SET =
! **** Some fields (up to NAME_ADDR) must be alligned
! with the corresponding ones in RST_NT structures.

MC_NEXT      = [ 0,0,16,0 ],      ! Next MC record in chain.
MC_TYPE      = [ 2,0, 8,0 ],      ! DST record type byte.
                                ! Must be DSCSK_DTYPE_MOD
MC_IS_GLOBAL  = [ 3,0, 1,1 ],      ! 0, for 'normal' MCs; 1 for the
                                ! MC record we 'hang' globals off.
MC_IN_RST    = [ 3,1, 1,1 ],      ! Whether or not this module
                                ! has been initialized into the RST.
MC_IS_MAIN    = [ 3,2, 1,1 ],      ! Whether or not this module
                                ! contains the program's transfer
                                ! address.
MC_LANGUAGE  = [ 3,3, 3,0 ],      ! 3-BIT encoding of the language
                                ! which the module is written in.
MC_IS_DYING   = [ 3,6, 1,0 ],      ! Vector storage for this MC is
                                ! about to be freed up.
MC_not_free   = [ 3,7, 1,0 ],      ! Used in NTs only.
MC_DST_START  = [ 4,0,32,0 ],      ! Record ID of first record for this module.
MC_NAMES     = [ 8,0,32,1 ],      ! Number of NT records required.
MC_NAME_CS    = [ 12,0, 8,0 ],     ! Name of Module is a counted string.
                                ! A dotted reference to this field picks
                                ! up the count, an undotted one
                                ! addresses the counted string.
MC_NAME_ADDR  = [ 13,0, 8,0 ],     ! The name string itself. An undotted
                                ! reference to this field addresses
                                ! only the MC name, a dotted reference
                                ! picks up the 1st character of the name.

! *** leave up to byte 27 inclusive for _NAME_ field.
MC_NT_STORAGE = [ 28,0, 8,0 ],     ! Vector storage descriptor for NT records.
                                ! A direct reference to this field is
                                ! equivalent to the STOR_LONG_PTRS
                                ! field of the storage descriptor.

! *** leave up to byte 34 inclusive for _NT_STORAGE field.
MC_SAT_STORAGE = [ 35,0, 8,0 ],    ! Vector storage descriptor for SAT records.
                                ! A direct reference to this field is
                                ! equivalent to the STOR_LONG_PTRS
                                ! field of the storage descriptor.

! *** leave up to byte 41 inclusive for _SAT_STORAGE field.
MC_LVT_STORAGE = [ 42,0, 8,0 ],    ! Vector storage descriptor for LVT records.
                                ! A direct reference to this field is
                                ! equivalent to the STOR_LONG_PTRS
                                ! field of the storage descriptor.

! *** leave up to byte 48 inclusive for _LVT_STORAGE field.
MC_STATICS    = [ 49,0,32,1 ],     ! Number of SAT records required.
MC_LITERALS   = [ 53,0,32,1 ],     ! Number of LVT records required.
```


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```
: 0584 0      TES;  
: 0585 0  
: 0586 0  
: 0587 0      !+ You declare an occurrence or REF of an MC datum via:  
: 0588 0      !-  
: 0589 0  
: 0590 0      MACRO  
: 0591 0          MC_RECORD      = RST_MC[ RST_MC_SIZE, BYTE ] FIELD( MC_FIELD_SET ) %;
```


++ The Name Table (NT) is a set of doubly-linked records
with the following format:

!<byte><byte>!<byte><byte>!

x!flags!type	Next NT
DST Pointer	
back hash	forw hash
first name bytes	! count
more name bytes	
more name bytes	
more name bytes	

Since access to such records will be via so-called RST-pointers,
(16-bit pointers which we always add a global to before using),
we define the following structure to localize this implementation
detail.

++
LITERAL
RST_NT_OVERHEAD = 13, : Number of bytes in NT record excluding those
: taken up by the name. (So that this
: number + .NT_PTR[NT_NAMES CS] gives
: the length of the NT record in bytes.)
: (This is solely for the benefit of routines
: unlink_nt_recs, add_nt, and add_gst_nt.)
RST_NT_SIZE = 28; : A static NT record would take a max # of bytes.
: (Dynamically-allocated ones usually take less).

STRUCTURE
RST_NT [off, pos, siz, ext; N=1, unit=1] =
[N * RST_NT_SIZE]
BEGIN
(
EXTERNAL LITERAL TBK\$ RST_BEGIN;
RST_NT + TBK\$ RST_BEGIN
) + off*unit
END <pos, siz, ext>
;

++ Access to an NT chain is via a 'hash' vector.
Conceptually, this is a vector of RST-pointers, and
we define the following macro to declare REFs or occurrences
of these elements. (because we may decide
to change their representation)
-


```
MACRO
    NT_HASH_RECORD = VECTOR[1,WORD] %;
```

```
+ NT records have the following fields.
Note that NT_FORWARD must be the first
field in the record so that unlink_nt_recs
can overlay NT_FORWARD and a given entry
in the NT_HASH_VECTOR.
```

```
FIELD
    NT_FIELD_SET =
    SET
        ! **** Some fields (up to NAME_ADDR) must be aligned
        ! with the corresponding ones in RST_MC structures.

        NT_FORWARD      = [ 0,0,16,0 ],      ! Next NT record in hash chain.
                                                ! FORWARD must be first. See above.
        NT_TYPE          = [ 2,0, 8,0 ],      ! DST record type byte, (from SRM),
                                                ! or unused if NT_IS_GLOBAL.
        NT_IS_GLOBAL     = [ 3,0, 1,1 ],      ! Whether or not the symbol is GLOBAL.
        NT_not_free      = [ 3,1, 6,0 ],      ! Used in MCs but not in NTs.
        NT_IS_BOUNDED    = [ 3,7, 1,0 ],      ! Unused in NTs only. => symbol's
                                                ! LB and UB are not 0.
        NT_DST_PTR       = [ 4,0,32,0 ],      ! Pointer to associated DST record.
        NT_GBL_VALUE     = [ 4,0,32,0 ],      ! Value of symbol when it
                                                ! is bound only to a GST record.
        NT_UP_SCOPE      = [ 8,0,16,0 ],      ! Pointer to NT record for symbol
                                                ! that is 'above' this as far as
                                                ! scope is concerned.
        NT_BACKWARD      = [ 10,0,16,0 ],     ! Backward NT hash chain link.
        NT_NAME_CS       = [ 12,0, 8,0 ],     ! Name of symbol is a counted string.
                                                ! A dotted reference to this field picks
                                                ! up the count, an undotted one
                                                ! addresses the counted string.
        NT_NAME_ADDR     = [ 13,0, 8,0 ]      ! The name string itself. An undotted
                                                ! reference to this field addresses
                                                ! only the MC name, a dotted reference
                                                ! picks up the 1st character of the name.
```

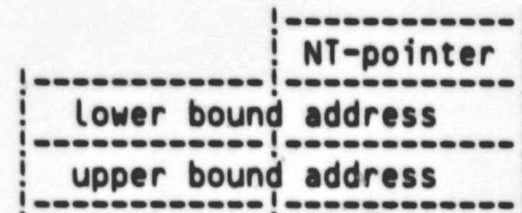
```
TES;
```

```
+ You define an occurrence or REF to an NT record via:
```

```
MACRO
    NT_RECORD      = RST_NT[ RST_NT_SIZE, BYTE] FIELD( NT_FIELD_SET ) %;
```


++
The Static Address Table (SAT) is a vector of
fixed-size records (blocks) with the following
format:

!<byte><byte>!<byte><byte>!



The lower and upper bound address fields contain the
beginning and ending virtual addresses which were
bound to the symbol by the linker.
The NT-pointer field contains an RST-pointer into
the name table (NT) for the NT entry which corresponds
to this symbol.

Overall Structure:

Logically, the SAT is a sequence of fixed-size records
ordered on the UB field so that we can search them sequentially.
Physically the storage is actually discontinuous,
space being associated with the module the space was allocated
on behalf of. Sequentially access to the SAT is that which
is provided and defined by GET_NEXT_SAT in the following
manner:

```
1) call GET_NEXT_SAT( SL_ACCE_INIT )
   to set up to begin scanning the SAT
then
2) call ptr = GET_NEXT_SAT( access_type )
   to have 'ptr' set to the next SAT record, where
   the notion of 'next' is defined by 'access_type'.
```

Currently 3 access types are defined. RECS and SORT both
ask for the next sequential record in a logical sense. (i.e.
records marked for deletion are quietly skipped over). The ending
criterion for RECS access is that there are no more records left,
while SORT access, expected to be used with the 'shell' sort,
ends each time like RECS does but at that time causes
the access routine to restore the context which it saved after
the last SORT call so that subsequent RECS calls scan from
where they left off last time.
In both cases 0 is returned in 'ptr' when
there are no more records for the indicated access type.

For the type of sequential access we need when moving
endangered SAT/LVT records to storage not DYING,
we also define a third access mode called SL ACCE FREE.
This mode asks for modules IN_RST AND IS_DYING to

be skipped over so that only pointers to 'safe' records
are returned.

In all cases, the same INIT code must be used to
'start off' the access sequence, and no concurrent accessing
is allowed except for the limited type supported via RECS/SORT.

LITERAL

SL_ACCE_INIT = 0, ! See above. "SL" --> SAT/LVT
SL_ACCE_RECS = 1;
SL_ACCE_SORT = 2;
SL_ACCE_FREE = 3;

+ SAT/LVT Correspondence

While the SAT and LVT are as similar in structure as they
are now, the two are manipulated by the same routines as much
as possible. This will remain OK as long as the fields which
must correspond still do. See the "Implicit Inputs" section
of the common routines for details.

+ SAT records have the following fields.

FIELD

SAT_FIELD_SET =

SET

**** The SAT and LVT structures must be aligned so that
the NT_PTR fields match, and so that the LB and VALUE
fields overlap. The latter must be true only as long
as the two share a common sort routine which relies on
this alignment. The former must be true as long as
the two share any routines which access SAT_NT_PTR
(COMPRES_SAT_LVT, DELE_SAT_LVT, etc).

SAT_NT_PTR = [0,0,16,0], ! Points to associated NT record.
SAT_LB = [2,0,32,0], ! Lower bound static address.

SAT_UB = [6,0,32,0] ! Upper bound static address.
TES;

+ You declare an occurrence or REF of an SAT datum via
the macro, SAT_RECORD. If you want the %SIZE of
a pointer to such a thing, use %size(SAT_POINTER).

LITERAL

RST_SAT_SIZE = 10; ! Each SAT record takes this many bytes.

MACRO

SAT_RECORD = BLOCK[RST_SAT_SIZE, BYTE] FIELD(SAT_FIELD_SET) %,

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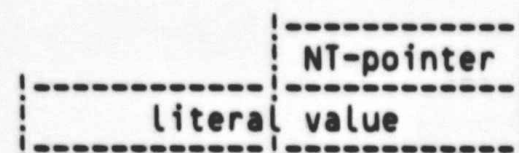
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; 0817 0 SAT_POINTER = REF BLOCK[RST_SAT_SIZE, BYTE] %;

TBI
VO4

++
The Literal Value Table (LVT) is a vector of
fixed-size LVT records each of which has the
following format:

!<byte><byte>!<byte><byte>!



The value field contains the longword value
which is bound to the literal.
The NT-pointer is an RST-pointer to the NT record
for this symbol.

Overall Structure:

Logically, the LVT is a sequence of fixed-size records
ordered on the VALUE field so that we can search them sequentially.
Physically the storage is actually discontinuous,
space being associated with the module the space was allocated
on behalf of. Sequentially access to the LVT is that which
is provided and defined by GET_NEXT_LVT using the same
control literals and the same mechanisms as are described
for the SAT, above.

+
LVT records have the following fields.

FIELD

LVT_FIELD_SET =

SET

**** The SAT and LVT structures must be aligned so that
the NT_PTR fields match, and so that the LB and VALUE
fields overlap. The latter must be true only as long
as the two share a common sort routine which relies on
this alignment. The former must be true as long as
the two share any routines which access SAT_NT_PTR
(COMPRES_SAT_LVT, DELE_SAT_LVT, etc).

LVT_NT_PTR = [0,0,16,0],
LVT_VALUE = [2,0,32,0]

! Pointer to associated NT record.
! Value bound to the literal.

TES;

+
You declare an occurrence or REF of an LVT datum via:

LITERAL

RST_LVT_SIZE = 6; ! Each LVT record takes this many bytes.

MACRO

; 0875 0 LVT_RECORD = BLOCK[RST_LVT_SIZE, BYTE] FIELD(LVT_FIELD_SET) %;


```

++
BLISS uses 'non-standard' DST records to encode
most of its local symbol information. These records
are like most DST records except that the TYPE
information is variable-sized.
--

FIELD
SET BLZ_FIELD_SET =
    BLZ_SIZE      = [ 0,0, 8,0 ],      ! First byte is record size in bytes.
                                     ! The next byte contains DSC$K_DTYPE_Z, or we
                                     ! wouldn't be applying this structure to a given
                                     ! DST record.
    BLZ_TYP_SIZ   = [ 2,0, 8,0 ],      ! Type info takes up this
                                     ! many bytes.
    BLZ_TYPE      = [ 3,0, 8,0 ],      ! Which type of type Zero
                                     ! this corresponds to.
    BLZ_ACCESS    = [ 4,0, 8,0 ],      ! Access field.
    BLZ_STRUCT    = [ 5,0, 8,0 ],      ! Type of STRUCTURE reference.

    ! **** The following only work when BLZ_TYP_SIZ is 3.
    BLZ_VALUE     = [ 6,0,32,0 ],      ! DST VALUE field.
    BLZ_NAME_CS   = [ 10,0, 8,0 ],     ! The symbol name is a counted string.
                                     ! A dotted reference to this field
                                     ! picks up the count, an undotted
                                     ! one addresses the counted string.
    BLZ_NAME_ADDR = [ 11,0, 8,0 ]      ! The name string itself. An undotted
                                     ! reference is the address of the name,
                                     ! a dotted one is the 1st character.

```

TES;

```

++
You declare a REF to a BLZ_DST datum via:
--

```

```

LITERAL BLZ_REC_SIZ      = 38;      ! Each DST record is at most 38 bytes long.

```

```

MACRO BLZ_RECORD = BLOCK[ BLZ_REC_SIZ, BYTE] FIELD( BLZ_FIELD_SET ) %;

```

```

++
The type zero sub types,
as defined in CP0021.MEM,
must be within the following
range.
--

```

LITERAL

! Type Zero Sub-Types:

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```
: 0933 0      BLZ_LOWEST      = 1,      ! Lowest variable type we support.
: 0934 0
: 0935 0      BLISS_Z_FORMAL  = 1,      ! Description of a ROUTINE formal.
: 0936 0      BLISS_Z_SYMBOL  = 2,      ! A BLISS LOCAL symbol.
: 0937 0
: 0938 0      BLZ_HIGHEST    = 2;      ! Highest variable type we support.
: 0939 0
: 0940 0      ! End of TBKRST.REQ
: 0941 0      !--
```



```

0942 0      |++
0943 0      |TBKGEN.REQ - require file for vax/vms TRACE facility
0944 0      |
0945 0      |MODIFIED BY:   Dale Roedger 29 June 1978
0946 0      |
0947 0      |This file was taken from DBGGEN.REQ on 8 March 1978
0948 0      |
0949 0      |29-JUN-78      DAR      Added literals for COBOL and BASIC.
0950 0      |--
0951 0      |
0952 0      |literal
0953 0      |tty_out_width  =132,      | standard TTY output width.
0954 0      |fatal_bit      =4,        | mask for fatal bit in error codes
0955 0      |add_the_offset =1,        | add offset to value
0956 0      |sub_the_offset =0,        | subtract offset from value
0957 0      |upper_case_dif ='a' - 'A', | difference between ASCII representation of upper and lower case
0958 0      |ascii_offset   =%0'60',   | offset from numeric value to ASCII value
0959 0      |
0960 0      |++
0961 0      |ASCII character representations
0962 0      |--
0963 0      |linefeed       =%0'12',   | ASCII representation of linefeed
0964 0      |carriage_ret   =%0'15',   | ASCII representation of carriage return
0965 0      |asc_at_sign    =%ASCII 'a', | ASCII representation of an at sign
0966 0      |asc_clos_paren =%ASCII ')', | ASCII representation of closed parenthesis
0967 0      |asc_comma      =%ASCII ',', | ASCII representation of a comma
0968 0      |asc_minus      =%ASCII '-', | ASCII representation of a minus sign
0969 0      |asc_open_paren =%ASCII '(', | ASCII representation of open parenthesis
0970 0      |asc_percent    =%ASCII '%', | ASCII representation of a percent sign
0971 0      |asc_period     =%ASCII '.', | ASCII representation of a period
0972 0      |asc_plus       =%ASCII '+', | ASCII representation of a plus sign
0973 0      |asc_pounds     =%ASCII '#', | ASCII representation of a pounds sign
0974 0      |asc_quote      =%ASCII '"', | ASCII representation of a quote character
0975 0      |asc_space      =%ASCII ' ', | ASCII representation of a space
0976 0      |asc_sq_clo_brak =%ASCII ']', | ASCII representation of a closed square bracket
0977 0      |asc_sq_opn_brak =%ASCII '[', | ASCII representation of an open square bracket
0978 0      |asc_tab        =%ASCII '\t', | ASCII representation of a tab
0979 0      |asc_up_arrow    =%ASCII '^', | ASCII representation of an up arrow
0980 0      |
0981 0      |
0982 0      |not_an_exc     = 0,      | line number searching for pc
0983 0      |trap_exc       = 1,      | pc of trap searching for line number
0984 0      |fault_exc      = 2,      | pc of fault searching for line number
0985 0      |lookup_exc     = 3;      | Like TRAP only don't do val_to_sym again.
0986 0      |
0987 0      |literal
0988 0      |++
0989 0      |names of module types
0990 0      |--
0991 0      |macro_module   = 0,      | module written in MACRO
0992 0      |fortran_module = 1,      | module written in FORTRAN
0993 0      |bliss_module    = 2,      | module written in BLISS
0994 0      |cobol_module    = 3,      | module written in COBOL
0995 0      |basic_module    = 4,      | module written in BASIC
0996 0      |pli_module      = 5,      | module written in PLI
0997 0      |pascal_module   = 6,      | module written in PASCAL
0998 0      |c_module        = 7,      | module written in C

```


0 2
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```
0999 0      rpg_module      = 8,      ! module written in RPG
1000 0      ada_module      = 9,      ! module written in ADA
1001 0
1002 0
1003 0      !++
1004 0      ! language names and MAX_LANGUAGE
1005 0      !--
1006 0      macro_lang      =macro_module, ! MACRO
1007 0      fortran_lang     =fortran_module, ! FORTRAN
1008 0      bliss_lang      =bliss_module, ! BLISS
1009 0      cobol_lang      =cobol_module, ! COBOL
1010 0      basic_lang      =basic_module, ! BASIC
1011 0      pli_lang        =pli_module, ! PLI
1012 0      pascal_lang     =pascal_module, ! PASCAL
1013 0      c_lang          =c_module, ! C
1014 0      rpg_lang        =rpg_module, ! RPG
1015 0      ada_lang        =ada_module, ! ADA
1016 0
1017 0      max_language     = 9;      ! languages 0 - 9
1018 0
1019 0
1020 0      ! _END OF TBKGEN .REQ
1021 0      !--
```


TRACE Version 1.0 - Kevin Pammett, 8-march-1978

TBKSER.REQ - definitions file for calling system services

Added a few macros and literals from DEBUG require files
we don't want to drag along with TRACE.

MACRO

true = 1 %
false = 0 %

repeat = while(1) do%,

\$fao_stg_count (string) =

\$fao_stg_count makes a counted byte string out of an ASCII string.
This macro is useful to transform an fao control string into the
address of such a string, whose first byte contains the length of
the string in bytes.

UPLIT BYTE (%CHARCOUNT (string), %ASCII string)%,

\$fao_tt_out (ctl_string) [] =

\$fao_tt_out constructs a call to fao with a control string,
and some arguments to the control string.
This formatted string is then output to the output device.

tbk\$fao_out (\$fao_stg_count (ctl_string), %REMAINING)%,

\$fao_tt_cas_out (ctl_string_adr) [] =

\$fao_tt_cas_out constructs a call to fao with the address of a
control string, and some arguments to the control string. This formatted
string is then output to the terminal.

tbk\$fao_out (ctl_string_adr, %REMAINING)%,

\$fao_tt_ct_out (ctl_string) =

\$fao_tt_ct_out constructs a call to fao with a control string.
This formatted string is then output to the terminal.

tbk\$fao_out (\$fao_stg_count (ctl_string))%,

\$fao_tt_ca_out (ctl_string_adr) =

\$fao_tt_ca_out calls fao with the address of a
control string. This formatted string is then output
to the output device.

tbk\$fao_out (ctl_string_adr)%;

! END OF TBKSER.REQ

F 2
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15-Sep-1984 22:51:06

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; 1079 0 !--

; COMMAND QUALIFIERS

; BLISS/LIBRARY=LIB\$:TBKLIB.L32/LIST=LISS\$:TBKLIB.LIS SRC\$:TBKLIB.REQ

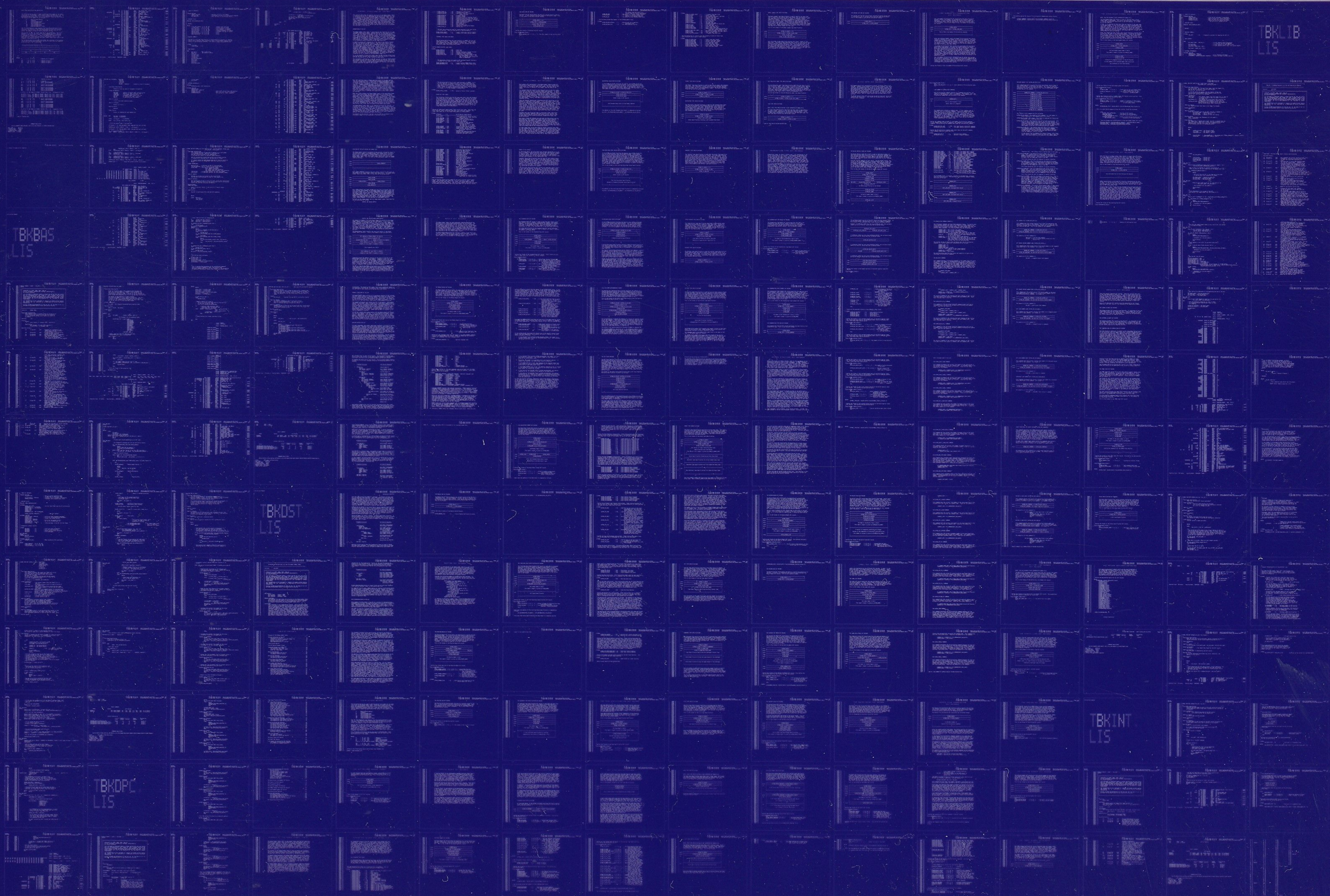
; Run Time: 00:06.3
; Elapsed Time: 00:07.6
; Lines/CPU Min: 10308
; Lexemes/CPU-Min: 16203
; Memory Used: 35 pages
; Library Precompilation Complete

TBI
VO

04
04

0401 AH-BT13A-SE
VAX/VMS V4.0

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0402 AH-BT13A-SE
VAX/VMS V4.0

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